

IRA means nandos hit Israeli library
Feb. 20 (R). — Palestinian commandos said they destroyed the library hall of the Israeli institute at the Hatikva district of Jerusalem with explosive charges yesterday.
The report, carried by the Palestine news agency (Wafa), added that the explosion set off the contents of the library and injured several people.
The commandos, who operated from inside the city, were said to have returned safely to base.

JORDAN TIMES
An independent political daily
Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تائمز يومية سياسية مستقلة
عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية للراي

Economic talks move slowly
PARIS, Feb. 20 (R). — Rich and poor nations tonight ended the first phase of new negotiations on world economic problems, but made no notable progress towards solutions.
Spokesmen for the two sides said the main outcome of the 10-day opening session of negotiations in the so-called "north-south dialogue" was an agreement on agendas for the four bargaining commissions.

1, Number 98

AMMAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1976 — SAFAR 21, 1396 A.H.

Price : 50 Fils

30 arrested
Israeli police bust up demo in Jerusalem
JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (R). — Israeli police today arrested 30 demonstrators in a demonstration against a January 21 Israeli court ruling allowing Jews to pray at the Al Aqsa Mosque.
The demonstrators also damaged the Israeli police booth located next to the holy district. A number of the Arab students arrested were reportedly beaten and wounded by the police, according to witnesses quoted by United Press International.
Some of the demonstrators were seen bytown from other towns on the occupied West Bank.
By evening, Israeli police were waiting near the Dome of the Rock Mosque after several of the Arab youngsters went inside.
The Israeli police were under strict orders not to enter the mosque.
In another late development, the West Bank for Israeli police discovered and two weeks — are.



PLO REPLY. — In a Brussels press conference Friday, the PLO representative in Paris Ezzedin Kalak, left, said that the PLO cannot accept the principle of an unlimited inflow of Soviet Jews into Israel as that would "reinforce aggression against Arab people." He also announced that 46 members of the Belgian parliament have signed a request to allow Palestinian refugees to return to their homes in Israel. Pictured next to Mr. Ezzedin Kalak, from left to right are PLO representative in Brussels Naim Khadar, President of the Belge-Palestinian Organisation Jean Belfosse and Social-Christian MP Tijl de Clercq. (AP wirephoto).

Morocco masses troops on Sahara border with Algeria

MADRID, Feb. 20 (Agencies). — Morocco has massed 30,000 troops at Tindouf on the Western Sahara's border with Algeria, according to the Madrid newspaper 'Ya', whose correspondent today described the situation in the territory as "very serious."
Moroccan troops in the Saharan capital, El Aaiun, had been confined to barracks and the commander in-chief of Moroccan forces in the area, Colonel Dlimi, had flown to Rabat to discuss the situation with King Hassan, Ya's correspondent said.
Morocco now planned to pull its troops out of the Saharan oases of Etchera, Mahbes and Tifariti and the town of Smara, regarded as a "holy city" by the Moroccans, Ya said.
These forces would now be concentrated around the phosphate mines at Bou Craa, source of the Western Sahara's only natural wealth, the paper said.
The correspondent also reported the shooting down of a Moroccan F-5 aircraft by the Polisario front.
Morocco could not afford to lose such planes especially now that it was having trouble obtaining credit to buy more, the Ya correspondent commented.
Meanwhile, it was reported in Algeria that President Houari Boumedienne and Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika today met the Secretary General of the Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, amid signs they were giving his Western Sahara mediation mission a low priority.
Mr. Riad arrived here last night to try anew to bridge the gulf between Algeria and Morocco over the future of the former Spanish territory.
Officials said they considered he was here for consultations only and that he would have more to talk about in Morocco.
Algeria's position on the Sahara was well known and would not change, they said. The region is being handed over to Morocco and Mauritania at the end of this month while Algeria wants a referendum there on its future.
The crisis has raised the threat of war between Algeria and Morocco.
From Moscow, it was reported that Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmed Osman had arrived there from Tokyo today for talks with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin which Arab diplomatic sources say will cover the Western Sahara dispute.
Mr. Osman, who has just paid a five-day official visit to Japan, was invited to spend the night here on his way home, a Moroccan source added. He is expected to stay 24 hours.

as Saba: The war has changed Lebanon for the better

Dr. Saba is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of an international finance company with a 67% Arab shareholding. He has served as a consultant to governments of Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Bahrain. He served as special and financial adviser to President Franjeh of Lebanon and was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in Lebanon in 1970-1972. He has also been Professor and Chairman of the Economics Department at the American University of Beirut.
Following interview with Dr. Saba was conducted this week by Jordan Times Associate Editor Tunji.
In the interview, Dr. Saba explains why and how Lebanon and international role in managing Arab has been set back, and suggests the fundamental reforms that are now urgently required to bring Lebanon back to its position of former prominence.
In his opinion, will Lebanon be a booming business centre again; while Lebanon has allowed a historic opportunity to slip by, both for itself and the Arab World.
With the tremendous increase in Arab oil revenues which began in 1973 and the ensuing surplus in investable funds, it is clear that a very important function in the process of the use of these funds had presented itself. I refer to the management of the funds.
This function is more important economically and politically than the passive ownership of such funds or the initial decision to invest them. Whoever controls these vast sums wields a great deal of effective power. Arab power would be much greater if the Arabs could manage this money as well as own it.
With the requisite development and reform of its institutions, Lebanon could have played an effective role in the management of Arab money. Now it looks like this role will go to Western countries.
The rise in oil prices was long overdue, but the West has not yet forgiven us for it. The fact, however, that the rise has

Kidnappings continue to mar Beirut calm

BEIRUT, Feb. 20, (Agencies) — More kidnappings today marred the month-long ceasefire in Beirut but Syria's chief mediator in the Lebanese crisis, Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam, expressed satisfaction over progress towards stability.
Cautious seized a small number of people in northeastern Beirut, security sources said.
Kidnappings are a common reprisal tactic used by the various factions and most victims are freed after mediation, but they continue to be a major headache for authorities trying to build up public confidence.
Mr Khaddam expressed overall optimism before leaving for Damascus today. He is expected to return in the next few days to continue his work.
Mr Khaddam today met Mr Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangist party which provided most of the right-wing militia forces during the civil war.
Mr Gemayel said Lebanese confidence in the Syrian initiative which led to a ceasefire before a month ago is beginning to weaken.
The present calm could only be artificial until "acts of looting and kidnappings," continuing in spite of the all-party agreement reached through Syrian good offices, were stopped, he said.
In other news from Beirut, a British-owned bank in Beirut lost between 10 and 12 million Lebanese pounds (between two and 2.4 million sterling) when it was looted during the fighting last month, bank sources said today.
In addition, cash and valuables of unknown value were stolen from safe deposit boxes in a vault beneath the bank, the British Bank of the Middle East.
One report said safe deposit box owners were reluctant to come forward to disclose their losses in fear of becoming the target of fresh robberies.
General lawlessness is still a major problem in Lebanon, although last month's ceasefire helped reduce unemployment — at present nearly eight million or 7.8 per cent of the work force. Mr. Ford described the bill as inflationary "election year pork barrel."

Congress vote is big Ford victory

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (R). — President Ford today won a major political victory in Congress when the Senate sustained his veto of legislation that would have provided \$6,200 million for public works employment.
The Senate vote — 63 to 35 in favour of the bill — was three short of the necessary two-thirds margin required to pass the measure over the president's objections.
The Senate action killed the bill despite an earlier 319 to 98 vote in the House of Representatives to overturn the presidential veto. A two-thirds majority is needed in both Houses of Congress to override a veto.
Supporters of the bill said it would create 650,000 jobs and help reduce unemployment — at present nearly eight million or 7.8 per cent of the work force. Mr. Ford described the bill as inflationary "election year pork barrel."

MPLA grab Zambian copper at Angolan port

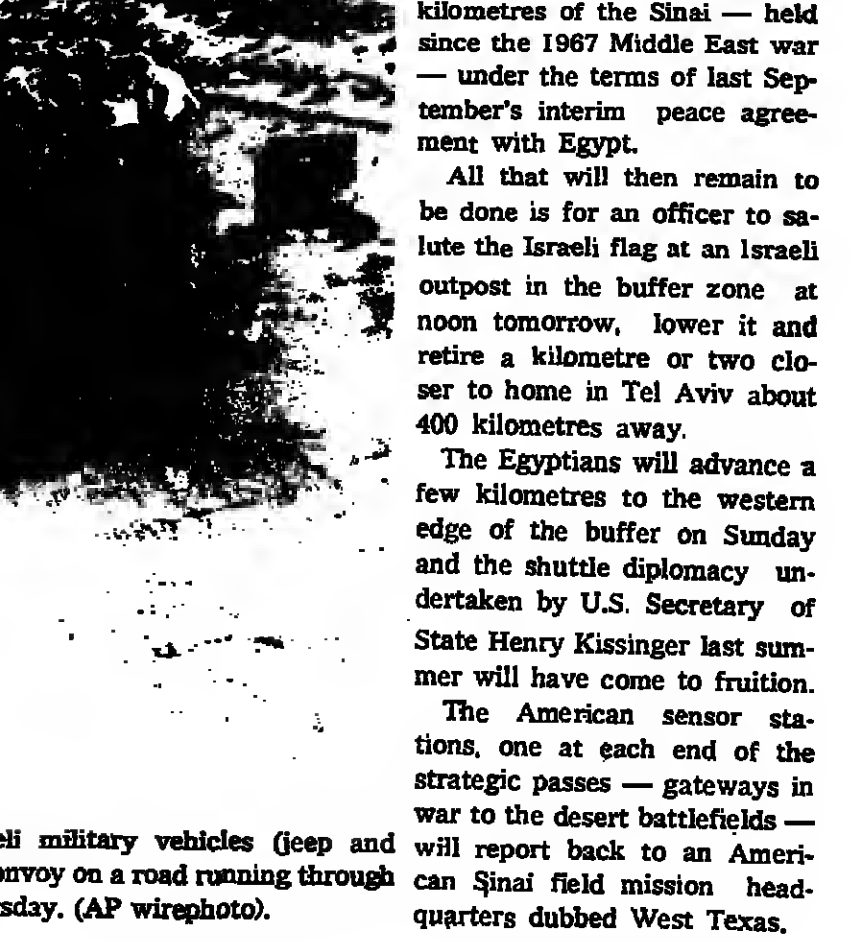
LUSAKA, Feb. 20 (Agencies). — Angola has seized a ship loaded with Zambian copper at the port of Lobito, President Kenneth Kaunda announced to a press conference here today.
Lobito, Atlantic seaboard railhead of the British-owned Benguela Railway which was captured by forces of the now-dominant Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) earlier this month, is the main outlet for Zambia's vital copper exports, and observers here see the Angolan move as the first concrete sign of the strained relations between the two countries.
Zambia, which has supported the pro-Western UNITA forces against the MPLA in the civil war, this week announced that it would not recognise MPLA President Agostinho Neto's government.
In London, two former British Conservative opposition party ministers, Maurice Macmillan and Julian Amery, today called for a special NATO force

Algeria consulates, airline office bombed in France

PARIS, Feb. 20, (Agencies). — Bombs exploded outside Algerian consulates in Paris and Strasbourg as well as the Air Algérie offices in Lyon early today, smashing windows but causing no injuries, police said.
The bomb in Lyons caused the most damage smashing the windows of nearby apartments and those of a French airline company, UTA, police said.
So far no one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, police added.
It is the second time in a year that the Algerian consulate in Paris and the Air Algérie premises in Lyon have been the target of bomb attacks.

Ford calls Reagan 'back door socialist'

DOVER, New Hampshire, Feb. 20 (R). — President Ford today assailed the Democratic-controlled Congress again for barring aid to Angola, saying its action left the Soviet Union and 12,000 Cuban communist mercenaries in control of Portugal's former colony.
In defence of his foreign policies, during a New Hampshire campaign swing, he also claimed credit for calming the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus.
Mr. Ford spoke near the end of a two-day visit to New Hampshire, where he faces former California governor Ronald Reagan, his challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, in the country's first primary.
(Continued on page 6)



PASSING CONVOYS. — Israeli military vehicles (jeep and truck at left) pass an Egyptian convoy on a road running through the Giddi Pass in the Sinai Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

U.S. posts start work in Sinai

GIDDI PASS, Sinai, Feb. 20 (R). — Four American-run early warning stations begin work here and at the Mitla Pass tonight, watching for any sinister movements by Israeli or Egyptian forces in the Sinai Desert U.N. buffer zone.
Israel today completes its withdrawal from 6,180 square kilometres of the Sinai — held since the 1967 Middle East war — under the terms of last September's interim peace agreement with Egypt.
All that will then remain to be done is for an officer to salute the Israeli flag at an Israeli outpost in the buffer zone at noon tomorrow, lower it and retire a kilometre or two closer to home in Tel Aviv about 400 kilometres away.
The Egyptians will advance a few kilometres to the western edge of the buffer on Sunday and the shuttle diplomacy undertaken by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last summer will have come to fruition.
The American sensor stations, one at each end of the strategic passes — gateways in war to the desert battlefields — will report back to an American Sinai field mission headquarters dubbed West Texas.

JORDAN TIMES

Printed and Published by the Jordan Press Foundation
 Chief Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD
 HEAD OFFICE: SUBSCRIPTIONS:
 Jordan Press Foundation, In Jordan — J.D. 20
 University Road, Other Countries:
 Tel. 67171 Cable: Jordimes J.D. 20 plus postage

What does she want?

Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir has come out with some solid food for thought in statements she made at the Brussels World Congress on Soviet Jewry. Among other things, she said that all Jews leaving the Soviet Union should go to Israel "for their good and our good."

A few observations and some questions for Mrs Meir and her supporters throughout the world:

1) If Soviet Jews and other Jews who immigrate to Israel continue coming in at a rate of, say, 20,000 a year, how many of these will be settled on new para-military communities in occupied Arab territories? How does this policy of building settlements on Arab land fit in with Israeli public statements about a willingness to return Arab territories in an eventual peace settlement?

2) How do the major international supporters of Israel justify the policy of unlimited immigration of Jews into Israel while continually denying the Palestinians the internationally recognised right of repatriation or compensation for lands that have been in Israeli hands since 1948?

3) How do the backers of Israel's right to exist view the anomaly of someone like Mrs. Meir — Soviet-born and American-raised — talking about unlimited immigration of more Jews into a state built on the forced emigration of another people?

4) If the continued immigration of Soviet Jews into Israel is, as Golda Meir says, "for their good and our good," when will the friends of Israel around the world — notably the American Congress and its little men like Henry Jackson and Hubert Humphrey — ask Israel to take into consideration the best interests of someone else besides just Israel and Soviet Jews? When, for example, will the friends of Israel ask people like Mrs Meir whether her life is dedicated to anything more visionary than the perpetuation and expansion of a garrison state full of Soviet Jews, American arms and people who sit around and plan such illusory events as the Brussels Congress?

5) Ultimately, we ask the fundamental question that Israel and its supporters are apparently unwilling to answer: what does Israel want? How much land does it seek? How many Jewish immigrants are we asked to house on Arab land, and how many more Palestinians will be deported from Jerusalem or imprisoned in Bethlehem and Ramallah? How long do we go on sending unarmed Palestinian schoolchildren into the streets of Jerusalem to throw stones at Israeli police and army units before the conscience of the world wakes up to the endless perimeters of Israeli designs?

If all the Jews in Russia and Asia and North America go and live in Israel, then what? Will Israel be satisfied? What tangential voyage will they take the world on after the Soviet Jews drama is settled? And what will the Soviet Jews find in Israel?

If Golda Meir and the friends of Israel are really interested in a homeland for the Jewish people, in a state with secure and recognised borders, they would do well to talk a little less about Soviet Jews and a little more about Palestinian Arabs.

Therein is the ultimate source of their security.

New Central Bank regulations on tenders

AMMAN: — The Central Bank of Jordan has issued new regulations concerning bank guarantees required of Jordanian individual or companies in relation to tenders or contracts outside the Kingdom, a spokesman of the Central Bank announced Friday.

Prior agreement from the Central Bank on the pre-determined form is now required before the issue or renewal of any guarantee by any licenced bank. This will commit the bank to pay in Jordan dinars or foreign currency, in favour of a non-resident or resident, on the demand of a non-resident.

Waldheim to dispatch M.E. peace envoy

VIENNA, Feb. 20, (R). — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is sending a special envoy to Middle East capitals in the next few days to investigate how peace negotiations can be revived, a U.N. spokesman said today.

The envoy will probably be a member of the U.N. secretariat staff in New York, the spokesman added.

An announcement from U.N. headquarters is expected soon.

The U.N. emissary would "study ways and means of resuming negotiations" between the parties concerned in the Middle East.

He would probably visit Syria, Israel and Egypt, and Jordan.

The Secretary-General told the Vienna newspaper Die Presse in an interview published today that the Middle East faced a critical period this year, with the negotiating process at a dead end. "We cannot afford stagnation to occur," he said.

As a mark of respect to Monsieur Pierre Laverne who was tragically killed earlier this week, the Friends of Archaeology wish to postpone the dance which was to have been held Thursday, February 26, to Thursday, April 1.



The Saudi Arabian Health Minister Hussein Al Jazairi (left) arrived in Amman Friday to attend the meetings of the Arab health ministers scheduled to start here Sunday. Pictured with him at the airport is Dr. Mohammad Zibin, the acting Jordanian Health Minister.

Israel's Labour Party crisis surfaces as Zarmi quits

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20, (AFP). — ed originally by the uniting of Meir Zarmi, Secretary-General of the Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda parties in 1968, had split up again into several camps of differing views, thus losing all effective power to make decisions.

The disintegration had been a slow process, they said, helped along by Mrs. Meir's retirement and the death of party strong man Pinhas Sapir last year.

Yitzhak Rabin (who was sponsored by Mr Sapir and Mr Zarmi) stepped into Mrs. Meir's shoes as prime minister, but was not generally accepted as party leader, in the view of observers.

With the resignation of Mr Zarmi, they said, the Labour Party was now fighting for its survival. The leaders of the three main factions — Mr. Rabin (Mapai), Foreign Minister Yigal Allon (Achdut Haavoda) and Defence Minister Shimon Peres (Rafi) — clashed personally and had vastly different ideas about how the Arab-Israeli conflict should be solved.

There were no obvious personalities to take over from Mr. Zarmi at the helm of the party and check the drift into total disarray.

Among the names put forward, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz has said he is too busy with the country's dire financial problems, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban is too closely associated with one faction, and Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev does not seem to have the necessary qualities to pull the party together.

In addition, Labour is under threat from outside. Its main coalition partner, Mapam (the United Workers' Party), has threatened to break the alliance at the next elections unless Labour accepts its more conciliatory proposals for peace with the Arabs.

Sadat Gulf tour aimed bolstering his support

CAIRO, Feb. 20, (AFP). — President Anwar Sadat leaves for Saudi Arabia Saturday on a journey intended mainly to find out whether he can still count on that country's crucial support for his go-it-alone policies.

In the eyes of Egyptian political analysts, Saudi Arabia and its Gulf neighbours—Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, which President Sadat will also visit—are the key to the Arab World.

But the Egyptian leaders see two warning lights flashing that show the Saudi Arabian block is changing its policies.

The first of these is purely financial. The Egyptians believe

By this Sunday, they will have handed over United Nations all they are giving up September agreement.

President Sadat is preparing to meet with did previously in 1975 faced internal opposition succeeding President and in 1973 when he on the October War.

India clinches Kuwaiti contract

NEW DELHI, Feb. — India has concluded agreement with Kuwait steel plates and sheet metal worth over \$ 5 was announced here.

The contract was by an Indian steel during its recent visit.

The delegation has of about 80,000 metric bars and rods.

This is the first India has been able an export order for sheets in the international market, the announcer

WHAT'S GOING

Slide lecture by Mr

Pickering on two and in Saudi Arabia, Medina and Kilwa.

USIS, 6:00 p.m.



President Sadat

ve the aid from Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states has never really come up to Egypt's needs, and indeed shows sign of diminishing.

For several months the Egyptian press, usually eager to report such details, has mentioned no gifts or loans from the Saudis or their friends.

It is also a fact that Egypt is in serious financial difficulty.

One of the main causes of this has probably been the smallness, or even the total absence, of aid from the only Arab countries in a position to supply it: the Gulf oil-producing states.

The second source of worry for the Egyptian leadership is that Saudi Arabia only grudgingly gave its blessing to the second Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement, signed in September.

Dr. Elizabeth R. Hanna

DENTAL SURGEON

University of St. Andrews — Scotland resumes practice at her clinic near the British Embassy and opposite the Tunisian Embassy in Jebel Amman.

CLINIC HOURS: 9:00 a.m. — 1:00 p.m.
3:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY
TEL. 42638

Amer Salti, with deep sorrow, announces the death of his father-in-law

DOUGLAS L. BUCHANAN

of Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.,

executive in Saudia and T.W.A. Airlines, as the result of a car accident in Amman.

Condolences will be accepted Sunday evening Feb. 22 at the Salti residence, Jebel Leweidbeh, near the public park, opposite Marina Beauty Salon.

Television

CHANNEL 3 & 6:

6.00 Quran
6.10 Cartoons
6.30 Space 1999
8.00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 3:

7.30 Cultural programme
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 At your request

CHANNEL 6:

7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Dirty Sally
9.10 Medical story
10.00 News in English
10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)

Amman Airport

DEPARTURES:

6.50 Aqaba
7.20 Beirut
8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)
10.00 Cairo
10.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
12.00 London

ARRIVALS:

12.30 Paris
13.00 Rome
8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.30 Aqaba
8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
8.40 Dhahran, Kuwait
8.45 Karachi, Dubai
9.25 Tebran
9.50 Beirut
16.15 Cairo
18.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)

Radio

(ON 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show.
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 Morning Melodies
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Classical Music
15.30 Light Instrumentals
16.00 Old Favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Studio one
17.30 Book review
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Industry of Technology
18.45 Music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off.

Market Price

Apples (Double Red) 200—250
Apples (Golden) 130—170
Apples (Starken) 140—180
Bananas 150—180
Bell Pepper 80—110
Beets 50—70
Cabbage 50—70
Cauliflower 25—40
Chestnuts 300—330
Carrots (Yellow) 50—80
Carrots (Black) 50—80
Cucumbers (Small) 280—330
Cucumbers (Large) 180—220
Grapefruit 35—50
Garlic 50—80
Lemon (Large) 80—110
Lettuce 50—70
Lettuce (Small) 25—40
Hot Pepper 240—300
Horse Beans 100—140
Marrow (Small) 90—120
Mandarines 180—200
Onion 120—150
Oranges (French) 50—90
Oranges 80—110
Oranges (Naval) 100—130
Potatoes (Imported) 70—110
Potatoes (Local) 100—120
Potatoes (Sweet) 40—55
String Beans 150—190
Tangerines 50—90
Tomatoes 50—80

Tonight's Emergencies

DOCTORS:
Fayez Jallouka (24027)
Younes Issa (37740)
PHARMACIES:
Jamil (37291)
Grand (64511)
Luweidbeh (22662)
Central (24217)
TAXIS:
Nile (44413)
Tariq (23024)
Culture Palace (66655)

Extension of the closing date Amman - Damascus Microwave Project Tender

Directors General, of the Telecommunications Corporation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Telecommunication Establishment in Syria Arab Republic announce the extension of the closing date of the above mentioned Tender up to 1400 hours Thursday the 15th of April, 1976.

| | |
|---|--|
| Director General Telecommunications Corporation Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Engineer Mohammad Shahid Ismail | Director General Telecommunication Establishment Syrian Arab Republic Engineer Abdul Sater El-Atia |
|---|--|

هنا من النص

Ali will try all the tricks against Coopman

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 20. (AFP). — Muhammad Ali will try all the tricks against Jean-Pierre Coopman in the biggest jump of his life from boxing in the towns of Izegem, Antwerpen, Lauwe and Brugge to facing the great Ali for the heavyweight crown.

Ali is earning \$1.1 million for the fight and Coopman gets the crumbs — \$75,000. But this is far more than the Belgian ever earned before and should turn out to be the biggest payday of his boxing career.

The bout was made possible by a contribution of one million dollars from the Columbia Broadcasting System for the an easy fight, or a "breather," right to televise the fight in the United States via satellite. The match is scheduled to start about 10 p.m. EST (03.00 GMT Saturday).

Promoter Don King's profits, if any, will be determined by the gate receipts at the 12,000-capacity coliseum. Tickets are priced from \$20 to \$200.

Ali, to his credit, has not tried to fool anyone by calling it a momentous fight. After the pain and suffering he endured when beating Joe Frazier in last October's "Thrilla in Manila," the champion says he deserves



IG AROUND. — Muhammad Ali, right, and Jean-Pierre Coopman (left) ham it up for the gas in San Juan Thursday night during the weigh-in for Friday night's world championship fight. (AP wirephoto).

Portugal premier escapes assassination try

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, Feb. 20. (R). — Portuguese Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo today dismissed an attempt on his life shortly after his arrival here last night as "mere exhibitionism by a minority group."

A bomb planted in a drain running beneath the main road from Madeira Airport blew up a few minutes before the premier and his armed escort were due to pass, forcing the official convoy to take a windy mountain road.

Officials travelling with the premier said his first reaction on learning of the explosion had been an angry: "That's a really brilliant fireworks they set off."

The right-wing Front for the Liberation of the Archipelago of Madeira (FLAMA) had called on the population to shun the premier's visit. Flama slogans calling for the island's independence from Portugal had been daubed in white along the airport road.

Rome legislature opens debate on new Moro proposals

ROME, Feb. 20. (AFP). — The Italian legislature opened debate here today on a proposed minority Christian - Democrat government program which is expected to win a vote of confidence for Premier Aldo Moro.

Mr. Moro set as immediate goals: reconstitution of currency reserves, particularly by loans to be negotiated with the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Community, and the intensification of the fight against capital outflow, speculation, currency contraband and dumping.

Turning to the Lockheed aircraft bribery scandal Mr. Moro said he had asked the U.S. government to provide "all necessary information" on allegations of payoffs to Italian officials.

The cabinet also decided to set up an administrative enquiry commission to look into Italy's military equipment purchases.

Mr. Moro's program is based on economic steps to defend the lira, which has lost about 10 per cent in value since money exchanges were closed on Jan 20, and to try to boost the



Mr. Aldo Moro

Dr. Elias Saba: The war has changed Lebanon for the better

(Continued from page 1)

will of course choose areas of minimum risk for investment in view of the attendant responsibilities.

Once a satisfactory and lucrative relationship is established it is very difficult to break it. Beirut, which had an edge over every other Arab country in this respect, has missed the two most crucial years. The opportunity to provide Arab management for Arab money has almost been missed, to put it mildly.

Q. You mentioned that Lebanon had the minimum level required to perform this service. I assume that this reservation is connected with the need for

to attract Arab money. Even when this money does not trickle into the local economy, the ancillary advantages are worthwhile in themselves.

Better facilities should have been extended to foreign companies working in Lebanon; many firms were complaining about silly and inexcusable difficulties.

Transportation and communications are an important factor, an edge that Beirut had and must keep over other business centres in the Middle East. Unfortunately, even in 1972, there were shortcomings in this field.

Q. How can one set Lebanon back on the road to recovery?

A. I cannot overemphasise the need to convince the outside world that the war has changed us for the better, that we will not allow any consideration to stand in the way of a serious approach to reform. Lebanon's recovery depends on how well we can convince the outside world of this.

The most immediate need, of course, is for relief, the provision of food, clothing, medicine and shelter for the tens of thousands of Lebanese who find themselves without one or more of these necessities.

The long-term needs are reconstruction and development.

By reconstruction, I do not mean bringing the situation back to the status quo ante bellum, a return to the "good old days." Reconstruction means improvement, otherwise it will be self defeating.

Several things are required: The physical reconstruction of the infrastructure: roads, electricity, water supplies, sea ports, schools, hospitals, etc.

The reconstruction or restoration of buildings: homes, offices, factories and shops.

The reconstruction of the business capital stock, whether industrial machinery, the stock of finished and semi-finished products or raw materials. Government participation with the private sector in this task would be in order.

By development, I am referring specifically to: The formation of a planning agency in the true sense of the word, whose task should not be to simply duplicate what the Ministry of Planning and the Planning Board have been doing. These two bodies need complete restructuring.

What is required is an agency that will formulate a plan for both the public and private sectors.



Dr. Elias Saba

Q. Do you think that Lebanon could have competed with the West in this field?

A. The Arab World today cannot seriously compete with the United States, Western Europe or Japan in this respect. The Arab World lacks the private and public institutions, and the general infrastructure, both physical and legal, for the management of these funds. I am not even hoping that it will be as good.

Naturally, the Arab owner should prefer Arab management, but not at any cost. There is a minimum level of achievement below which it would be overtaxing the Arab owner of money to ask him to choose Arab management. That bare minimum was available only in Beirut among the Arab capitals. Lebanon could have got in at the start, although in a small way. Still, it would have been an Arab foothold and it could have expanded.

Lebanon, even without the civil war, could have handled only a small fraction of this money. To have handled more, and to have coped with Western competition, a great deal more was called for.

With the crisis, Lebanon was put back at least two years, at the most optimistic estimate. That time is crucial. It might be too late by the time Lebanon recovers.

Q. Why is the time element so important?

A. The rise in oil prices took place between September 1973 and January 1974. It took one year for the investable surplus to become available in a meaningful sense, which took us up to 1975. By April of that year, the crisis in Lebanon had begun. Lebanon needs at least till the end of 1977 to recover.

Now the first few years are crucial for investable funds; these are the formative years for the use of Arab money. Whoever is in charge of this money

Of course, the private sector plan will have to be a plan *indicatif*; such an agency will not be able to impose its will on the private sector but it can provide government encouragement for the private sector to invest in desired areas or projects.

I am not advocating a government planned economy, but government incentives for the private sector, on which Lebanon depends so heavily, to participate in the process of development.

Such a planning agency will also have the task of following up the execution of development projects by public sector agencies.

The formation of efficient development project execution boards.

The need for the introduction of changes in financial and economic laws and regulations, particularly the law governing the activities of medium and long-term banks.

The need for a general improvement in the standard of the civil service.

Unfortunately, I do not think that this will happen. It can only happen if there is a change in political leadership.

Political leadership in Lebanon is remarkably stable; mobility into or out of this class is quite slow, despite the crises and the economic and social changes in the country.

From the time of the French mandate, traversing four wars, two serious economic crises (in 1950 and 1966), two civil wars (58 and 75), periods of inflation and recession, adapting itself to a wide range of political systems, from pseudo-parliamentary to military rule, the political leadership has remained astonishingly the same.

Any of the above phenomena should have triggered a change in political leadership. The amazing resilience of our political leaders is due to the fact that those who control the reins of economic power are under the false impression that their best interests lie in maintaining in office those political decision-makers whose motto is not only "laissez faire", but "anything goes." This has been responsible for our having practically the same political leaders for over 40 years.

Some of our business leaders made millions during the fighting from the sale of arms. Now they are fighting for the lion's share in the reconstruction programme. Lebanon must tread warily if it truly wants to restore confidence in itself.

Jordan - Dead Sea Potash Project

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN through the Arab Potash Company invites submission of prequalification data from U.S. contractors or joint ventures of U.S. or U.S. and Jordanian contractors who can qualify through experience with projects of similar nature and type for:

- Construction of access roads and approximately 1 km. dike of varying cross section requiring placement of approximately 100,000 cu. meters of fill material on soft ground, installing instruments and carrying out testing to determine most economical means of constructing dikes;
- Subsurface investigations including about 1500 m. of core drilling on land, mud flats and in the Dead Sea and carrying out insitu and laboratory testing and evaluating results;
- Installing necessary testing/measurement equipment for evaluation of dike performance and carrying out trial grouting, membrane construction, and/or other methods for reducing permeability of the dikes and dike foundation strata;
- Constructing necessary contractor's residential camp and offices together with ancillary services and works at the site which is approximately 300 km. by road from the Port of Aqaba and 150 km. by road from Amman, Jordan near Ghor Safi at the South Eastern end of the Dead Sea.

The above experimental work is to determine the feasibility of establishing a 1 million ton per year commercial grade potash plant based on solar evaporation of brine in successive evaporating pans in the Dead Sea and beneficiating the carnallite residues.

Contractors interested in prequalifying for the project must submit completed data to:

THE ARAB POTASH COMPANY
P.O. Box 1470
Tel.: 1683
Telephone: 30520
AMMAN, JORDAN.

With one information copy each to:

Jacobs International Inc.
837 South Fair Oaks Ave.
Pasadena, California 91105
U.S.A.

NE/CD
ATTN: Mr. William C. Larson
AID Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20523
Phone: 202 - 632 - 1830

Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners
Standard House
London Street
Reading RG1 4PS
ENGLAND.

In submitting prequalification data, AID Prequalification Questionnaire or Construction Contractors (Attachment 2A, CH2, HB11, TM11:1) must be filled out completely, with the exception of Part III and submitted together with my brochures and additional information on experience and resources. These forms are available without cost from the APC, Amman and AID, Washington. Completed prequalification data must be received in Amman, Jordan and post marked no later than March 19, 1976. A short list of qualified contractors will be prepared by the ARAB POTASH COMPANY and all contractors will be advised by the beginning of April, 1976 whether they are to be invited to submit proposals. Short listed contractors will be requested to respond to scope of Work/Contract Documents provided by the ARAB POTASH COMPANY. The type of contract to be entered will be stated in the contract documents. It is expected that the contract will be for a 12 month period starting August, 1976. Financing for this project will be partly derived from a loan made by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). The contractor will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian Dinars (J.D.) based on an agreed breakdown of costs.

Indomitable agricultural pioneer conquers the desert

Susan Greenfield
writes to the Jordan Times
about the village of Abdel-
lillah, a small farming commu-
nity of about 400 people with
a clinic and tree-
planting leading to the homi-
dization of the village.



Coming at Abdelillah — a farmer and his son.

Abdelillah is remarkable in that this site was barren fifteen years ago, and more remarkable in that it was started by a retired English school-headmistress, now a woman who began the search for water in 1920. "I remember those first three months in Zerk before the Red Cross and UNWRA arrived, working with the refugees and setting up a milk centre with UNICEF. I visited a woman who needed milk for her baby—she had ten children and her husband was lying on a mattress in the corner of their small room. I asked if her husband were ill and was told, "No, but because he has no work he's always tired." Miss Coate decided the refugees needed most of all to re-

gain their self-respect by work, and began a series of self-help programmes to rebuild the people's confidence. She started with small loans in the form of tools to artisans, including a blind man who turned out to be highly skilled in cane-work, and a skilled potter. "In two years I got my small capital back, and self-employment restored their dignity and happiness, where gifts and hand-outs had failed."

As about 70 per cent of the refugees came from farm backgrounds, Miss Coate simply decided to start a farm. The land in the area has minimal rainfall and is described as "eleven year land" as a good crop can be expected only once in eleven years. She then investigated drilling rigs, the cost of hiring one and how they worked so that she could start drilling for water.

It was at about this time, that the manager of her small industries in Zerk discovered he had the power of water-divining, that age-old method of finding ground water with a stick held tightly between both hands.

Miss Coate at that time had a small second-hand car and she and her water-diviner began their search for water. They found it on barren land rated

A meeting at luncheon in Jerusalem with Dr. Fisher, then Archbishop of Canterbury, resulted in a donation of JDs 500 from Christian Aid. "I like optimistic," said Dr. Fisher. "I think I may be able to help."

Then Lady Alexandra Metcalfe of the Save the Children Fund promised JD 5000 for building the farmers' houses, on the principle that it would be better to provide homes and work so that families could provide for their own children, and finally OXFAM contributed JD 5000 which was almost enough to drill the well. The rig was hired, and one month later, they struck water and Abdelillah was suddenly a viable reality.

Since that beginning with five farmers chosen for their compatibility and their willingness to work their own land, Abdelillah has grown into a community of 51 farmers holding title to their farms; the original company is in the process of handing over control of the five wells and their operation to groups of farmers on a legal basis.

From the beginning, Miss Coate insisted that the houses had tap water, so that the women could be spared tedious trips to the wells. A sociological change like this meant in the first years that the women had

ent programme of controlled water reticulation and the maintenance of the wells and pump machinery by her locally trained mechanics and the careful accounting of the farmers' affairs, both supervised by the

headmistress, Miss Winifred A. Coate, who not only "made the desert flower" but has housed the homeless, fed the hungry and made unique contribution to peace and the dignity of mankind.



Preparing for market — Miss Coate watches as a farmer and family pack a successful crop.

projects' able managers, Mr Ibrahim Fadayil and Mr Anton Zu'mot.

Because the project was based on trust between staff and management, Miss Coate's work demonstrates the necessity of having a supervisor who can organise people to work in harmony with others. She has also demonstrated the rare gift of being able to ask for advice from technological experts and make a final decision based on common sense.

The final factor in Abdelillah's success is Miss Coate herself. Affectionately known as Miss "Bascot" or "biscuit" by the refugees she worked with, Miss Coate's departure from Jordan is viewed by them with some alarm and certainly sadness.

The farmer-proprietors are all Jordanian citizens now and are able through her help over the years to take full responsibility for their own affairs. Fi-



Mr. Anton Zu'mot (left) Miss Coate and Mr. Ibrahim Fadayil (right) in consultation with an Abdelillah farmer.

at only JD1 per dunum—"Everyone thought me mad," but Miss Coate scraped together JD 500, obtained a loan of JD 1000 and spent it all on 1500 dunums.

The Government then donated an adjoining 500 dunums of land. So she had 2000 dunums of land but no capital to drill a well, and in between speaking tours and appeals for help, she and her manager would go out to the project to pick out stones, mark the roads and plant trees.

Help came first from Lord Dalverton head of Wills Trust of the British Tobacco Company, who said, "Could you use a tractor?"

time to help their men establish crops in the fields, perhaps a factor in Abdelillah's success.

Another factor is the excell-

Dr. May W. Abdulhadi

Paediatrician (Facharzt)
Diploma of Tropical Diseases / Hamburg — Germany
Starts her private practice in
JABAL AMMAN / WADI ESSIR ROAD /
NEXT TO CITY HOTEL
From 15.30 — 19.00 Hours Daily
TEL. No. 42429 AMMAN

Tonight's TV Features

DIRTY SALLY
HONK'EM SQUONK'EM AND GET THE WAMPUM
First episode of a new series which will be transmitted Saturdays at 8:30 on channel 6.

This family western focuses on the travels of Sally Fergus and Cyrus Pike. On their way to California, in search of gold, the adventurous old lady, her mule "Worthless" and Pike, the ex-gunslinger she has adopted as the son she never had, crosspath with the people who made up the wild west of 19th century America.

Jeannette Nolan as Sally Fergus
Dack Rambo as Cyrus Pike



MOVIE OF THE WEEK

STORY OF A WOMAN
A Swedish young woman falls in love with an Italian whom she discovers is married. Returning to her country she gets married to an American and returns to Italy with him where fate waits for her.

SPACE 1999

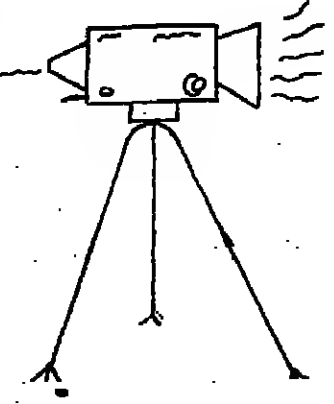
COLLISION CAUSE
Commander of Alpha base to avoid collision with a celestial body prepares for manoeuvre but gets wounded while danger approaches.

MEDICAL STORY

WOMEN IN WHITE
The private life of a woman doctor is hindered by her professional work.

Cinema RAINBOW

TEL 25155
PROUDLY PRESENTS
Desperate Characters
Starring:
SHIRLEY MCLAIN
KENNETH MARS
Show time 3.30, 6.00, 8.30
Additional shows on
Friday & Sunday 10.30am



Crossword Puzzle

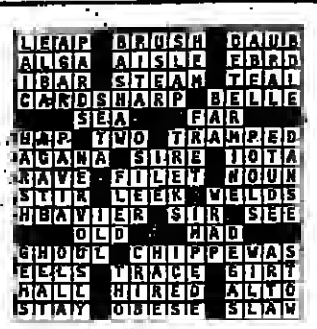
ACROSS

- 1 Corday victim
- 6 Three Wise Men
- 10 Stop
- 14 Sports building
- 15 Delightful spot
- 16 Gen. Bradley
- 17 Westerners
- 19 Chaste
- 20 Portent
- 21 Years
- 22 Shirt front
- 23 Old horse: Slang
- 24 Card game
- 25 Furniture items
- 26 Bustle
- 28 Staircase part
- 30 Strong
- 33 Portuguese title
- 34 Truncheon
- 38 Harmed in return
- 40 City in Kansas
- 42 Ago
- 43 Plaything
- 45 Of a social division
- 46 Theme

- 48 Unclose
- 49 Church law
- 52 Sloping passage
- 54 Tease: Slang
- 57 Pulsate
- 58 Japanese beverage
- 59 "Two Mules For Sister"
- 60 Free from
- 61 Weakened
- 63 Medicinal plant
- 64 Litigant
- 65 Vista
- 66 Swampy
- 67 Griffith
- 68 German city

- 8 Roman family
- 9 Officeholders
- 10 Western redmen
- 11 In a frenzy
- 12 Frolics
- 13 Playing card
- 18 Noah's
- 22 Andrea — Sarto
- 24 Piece of music
- 25 Resign
- 27 Hollow
- 29 Hit: Slang
- 30 Invalid food
- 31 Egg cells
- 32 Wyoming range
- 34 Fragment
- 35 Emancipates
- 36 Hagen
- 37 — masqué
- 39 Dowry
- 41 Cut close
- 44 Stolen
- 46 Gangster group
- 47 Fraud
- 49 Sharp sauce

- 50 Passion
- 1 Inquisitive
- 3 People
- 55 Goodnight girl
- 56 German state
- 57 Coalmine car
- 58 Stupefy
- 59 Black Hawk's braves
- 61 Fit — fiddle: 2 wds.
- 62 Treat



In Bonn, the West German Foreign Ministry said the accusations against Herr Blumenfeld were absolutely baseless and were "not calculated to further a positive development of German-Soviet relations."

Negotiations between Kampala and London over compensation have still not been settled.

The Cypriot leaders appeared more optimistic than at any time since they started their fifth round of negotiations under Dr Waldheim's auspices on Tuesday.

The government sent memoranda to this effect to the U.N. Secretary-General, the headquarters of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah, and UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The cut of 9.5 cents a barrel had been due for some months and was in line with similar moves late last year by Indonesia, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, it said.

